and below, a dry cellar under the roule, to franced kitchens, a meat-house, a large come franced extenents, a shear models and we fiable, and a garden. These houses and we fiable the purpose of any person inclining the purpose of any person inclining to tavern, and were lately occupied by Mr. Hen ord, who applied them to that use. They my sered upon shortly, and the terms may be known

W. DIGGE SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1777: SERTED, the beginning of November La from capt. William Brown's company of ma

trom capt. William brown a company of me, the following foldiers, viz.

HAMSLTON, about 23 years of age, sime es high, fair complexion, dark hair, well fer, and y face. He formerly kept a tchool on Mr. Cu. nanor, on Monocacy.

HAN HARRIS, about 25 years of age, sfeet high, dark complexion, black her, wells, es high, wrinkted face, dark brown bzir, a the name of the Indian Doctor; lives in Ch onty, at the head of Parker's-creek. TUBSHAW, about 30 years of age 3 fm

hes high, tair complexion, fandy hair, fa and very likely; he lives on Rock-creek, ner rt, in Montgomery county. es Little, about 27 years of age, sleety high, fair-complexion; lives on the fugar pub

teomery county. D HANNES, about 28 years of age, 5 feets high, fair complexion, light hair; lives ner at Falls of Patowmack.

ever takes up said deserters, and brings than (criter, fa.ii receive the above reward, a doilars for Hamilton, and eight dollars is the others, paid by

WILLIAM BROWL December 28, 1776 away from the fubfcriner, living near Hag bay, a young negro man, named Dick. I ackall's negroes, who ran away at the fix the has loft the fight of his right eye. When the faid negro shall have four dollars reari onable charges paid by

LEWIS JONE He goes for a free negro, and offered win

HOOL-MASTER, who can teach the Engli guage, Writing, and Arithmetic well, if wright, near Chefter-Mill, in Queen-And

Port-Tobacco, January 23, 1711 away, the evening of the 3d initiant, find . Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjement EGRO man, named Bob, about 5 lett gh, well fer, and has thick lips : had on alrt coat of mixed cloth ar frize, with a jack me, and a pair of green breeches, all good cloathing not remembered. He former h Mr. Fergulon, in George-town, on Paror beut one or other of those places. When to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the about plantation, or to me at this place, hall o dollars reward, if taken in Charles count ars, if taken about George-town, twelved ken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion

ce, if taken any where elfe.

ROB. MUNDELL CE is hereby given, to whom it may co Jam. 25 1772 , that the subscriber, on the twenty numb h of August, in the year 1725, passed a bold in Josiah Baileyafor the payment of thesa e punds, as the balance of the considerant ie money of two tracts of land, the one sale apel, the other Glaffester; but befere be made by the said Bailey to the subscribe , without the privity or knowledge of a conveyed part of faid tracts, or one third person : The subscriber therefore person may purchase or take an affigurated, as he is determined not to pay faid be

ANDREWADAM

MARTLANDGAZETTE

T H U R S. D A Y, MARCH 27, 1777.

L O N D O N, November 1.

FTER his majefty had left the house of peers yesterday, the new created peers took the oaths and their feats, which ceremeny, being over, the earl of Carlifle moved an motion by various observations on the present state of the unhappy war with America; He remarked, that the ground of opposition to the just measures of government in the last fession was a disbelief of the Americans having a delign to become independent; but now added his lordinip, their independency being openly avowed. I hope for unanimous concurrence in this address, He enlarged on the bravery and zeal of the king's forces, on the recovery of Canada to their former obedience, and on the infolence with which the offers of reconciliation had been rejected by the Congress, and on the necessity of exerting ourselves to support the constitution of Great-Britain, now violated by this daring infult; applauded the spirited measures of administration in putting the nation into a state of defence; and concluded with recommending the most grateful acknowledgment to his majesty for his paternal care, and his kind endeavours to preferve the peace of Europe. The substance of the address is to be found in the king's speech, of which it is the shadow.

Lord Falconbridge seconded the address, and spoke a few words in support of it:

Then Jord Rockingham moved an amendment, prefacing his motion with a general condemnation of all the coercive measures that had been taken against America fince the declaratory act; afferted that the fatal confequences which have now happened, had all along been forefold by those noble lords who had constantly disapproved of those measures; they foresaw that America would be driven to independence; he complained that no commissioners had been sent out to treat with them, agreeable to the king's speech last year; that so long as during ten months after, no person was on the fpot (properly authorised) to receive the submission of fuch of the colonies as might have been willing to return to their allegiance. His lordship, not as an advocate for America, but for an empire, then recommended a reconciliation; peace with a merica at all event, as the only way to fave us from impending ruin; Great-Britain being left exposed to her natural enemies in a defenceless state; and it being to be feared that France and Spain would take advantage of this situation, he therefore wished rather to give up America, to leave her to her independency, and to embrace her as an ally, than to carry on so destructive a war. his object and the removal of those ministers who had brought the nation into fuch a state were the subjects of the pro-

posed amendments.

Lord Cardiffe (late Mount Stewart) warmly supported the motion for the address, justified every measure of administration, and particularly insisted on the found policy of using every exertion of this country to get the better of this contest; the dignity of the crown, the weight and influence of the nation with foreign powers, and our commercial interest, all requiring it.

The duke of Richmond role to oppose the address, and to recommend an, immediate reconciliation; his grace considered the colonies as lost, if peace was not effected by some means or other. He wished to know the meaning of the present armament, and why the preis was begun, if we had the strongest assurances of the pacific disposition of the powers of Europe; if it was fafe to rely on affurances last year, why not on this also? He called upon administration to know what state of defence the nation could be put in? Whether the greatest part of our strength was not on the other side the Atlantic? And if any naval force could be got ready equal to that equiping at Breft, or any thing like for

This called up lord Sandwich, who faid he faw no probability of a rupture with any foreign power; but the reason we trusted to assurances last year was, they were given when no armaments were making, whereas now the French and Spaniards were arming; therefore : it became the guardians of this country to arm alfo; and to shew the powers of Europe that we are in a state of defence against any attack, however improbable, that might be made upon us by any foreign power. His lordship said, he had begun to make our naval force. formidable long before the press; he denied that the greatest part of our national strength was in America, for our naval force was our best defence, and the most powerful part of it at home; and added, I shall have a much fironger fleet than any fitting out at Breft, or elsewhere, ready to put to sea as soon or sooner than the Breft fleet. His lordship feriously declared, that he thought, for the honour of this country, every drop of the blood and extend the season of the season o blood and every shilling ought to be parted with to force the Americans to submit to the supreme authority of the crown, and of the parliament, otherwise we should indeed be a contemptible; undone people. He then jo-solely mentioned the cheap light in which the Ameri-cans held both the ministry and the heads of opposition. from whom they had declared they expected no more favour, if they were in, than from the present ministers:

The duke of Grafton lamented the fate of Great-Britain on the brink of ruin, recommended an adjournment, and to go into the state of the nation at large, previous to the address. He considered us as an undone people if this was delayed an hour; and asked if any man would assure us two months hence, that France, shair and Amazada as a strict Spain, and America, were not confederated into a strict alliance; offenfive and defenfive;

Lord Shelburne was up an hour and an half on the fame fide of the question, and stated matters in a more

ther speaker. His lordship said, the noble lords for the address were going to thank the king upon salse principles, the facts (on which they were to ground the address) in the speech not being strictly true. He denied particularly that the measures pursued by the ministry would produce unanimity, the contrary was apparent. would produce unanimity; the contrary was apparent, for the lord mayor, on whose amiable character he enlarged, refuled to encourage the pressing of seamen, which shewed the war was unpopular; whereas if it was a war with France or Spain, he would be pulled out of the Mansion-house, if he did not back the warrants. He denied the pacific intentions of the powers of Europe; faid he should not be surprised if this kingdom became a province to some foreign power soon, if reace be not made with America. His lordship asked what frigates we had at home; he always understood frigates were necessary to protect our trade, to cruise after privateers, and other fervice, for which line of battle ships were unfit; and where were we to find men? Fifteen thousand leamen are in America in the king's service, and to supply us with thirty thousand here, is a deduction of twenty-eight thouland feamen from our naval force. It could not be imagined Spain would trump up an old quarrel with Portugal on a dispute of nine years standing at this criss; but as knowing that Great-Britain must protect her old-ally-and they be involved in a war, that England and Ireland defenceless were temptations flesh and blood could not resist.

Lord Weymouth replied, faid two of the administration were absent through illness (ord Gower and lord Rochford) it was therefore, his duty not to let an opinion go out of the houle, that we were either in a defenceleis flate, or on the eve of a war; he afferted the

i he earl of Radnor was against the address, and compared the compelling the Americans to be independent, to the perfecution of the primitive christians; they were

put out of the protection of the law, and so forced to it. I he duke or Riehmond having called for a particular state of the navy, which lord Sandwich refused as highly improper, because any doorkeeper, or other stranger, might send it abroad; his grace deciared the nation undone, the moment the first lord of the admiralty should be ashamed to declare it, when called for. This occafioned fome warmth; order was called ; lord Shelburne supported the duke of Richmond; and lord candwich faid, he would give fuch intelligence to the house when called for, but not to any individual lord.

The earl of Briftol now rofe, and as an able and experienced feaman, gave a most satisfactory and consolatory account of our naval strength: he said we should have forty fail of the line put to fea by rebruary, if the lord mayor did not prevent mens going to tea by any contrivance; but he did not think it in his power; tho on the night of the prels thirty or forty coaches of feamen had been fent out of town; but he defied him, and all the lord mayors whatever, to prevent his getting feamen; he loved his country and his profession, and while he had legs to stand on, he would serve her against all the king's enemies in his present capacity, and no

Nov. 30. We are informed, that the restitution of the transport with troops, which has been taken by an American privateer, and carried into Spain, has been formally demanded by our minister at that court, and? absolutely refused.

Dec 2 Last night an express was sent to Portsmouth and Deal, to stop all the ships bound to New-York from failing till further orders.

The account of the dispatches, said to be thrown overboard and recovered, from the French court to the congress of America, affuring them of affistance in the, ng, is a fact, and this may account for the sudden and unexpected preis. We have very good authority to affirm it to be true.

_We_are_assured_from-good-authority, that 20,000 -, French troops are under orders, to march into Spain; to that our gracious fovereign's good offices between two

neighbouring powers seem to have turned out abortive, Yesterday advice was received, that the Sturdy Beggar privateer had taken a Portuguele ship upon their coaft, bound to London; richly laden, and after taking out part of her cargo, let the ship on fire, and she was entirely confumed.

A Dutch ship from Bilboa parted from her anchor the same evening, and went on shore by Whitstabie, which gives an account of a transport being carried into Bilboa, with 120 foldiers on board, by an American

The fleet of observation, it is said, will consist of one fhip of roo guns, two of 90, ten of 74, and two of 60.

We hear that ford Chatham is 10 very ill, that he is... given over by his phyticians.

H A G U E, Nov. 13.

The merchants of the principal towns of this republic, interested in the fate of some vessels, taken a short time fince by the English, under pretence of unfringing . the orders of the States, have presented a petition to the States General, in which they claim the support of their high mightinesses against the court of London. They pretend that the veilels leized, whether on their passage from Rotterdam to St. Lustatia, or in coming from St. Croix to Amfterdam, could not, on account of the nature and country of the proprietors, which has been sufficiently proped, belong to the commerce of any other nation.

B O S T. O N, March 6.

Capt. Pinkham, in a brig from Tonikin thound to St. Augustine, on his passage put into sea Martin', on mortifying point of view for Great-Britain than any o- some butiness, the had on board clouding for a regular

ment of foldiers, military stores and dry goods, also the whole furniture, plate, &c. of the governor of St. Ausgustine, and several gentlemen, passengers; who, being ashore one evening, capt. Pinkham weighed anchor and stood to sea, and is safe arrived at North-Carolina.

P.R. O. VIDENCE, March

Friday fe'nnight a party of our troops landed on Rhode-ssland, and brought off a quantity of hay and oats. Captain Tyler, in the Spitsire galley, fattended the landing, and gallantly sustained the enemy's fire from a battery of fix guns for several hours, which was the street we have not ver brikly returned, but with what effect we have not yet brifkly returned, but with what effect we have not yet learnt. When the troops had compleated the fervice affigned them, the Spitfire drew off; she was considerately damaged in her hulf and rigging, and had seven men wounded, one of them mortally.

We learn that, in some letters found on board the prize taken by captain Sheffield, the merchants in England have advised their correspondents in the West-Indi s not to be over-hafty in disposing of their European goods, as a war with France and Spain was certain and unavoidable.

NEW-LONDON, February 21.

Capt. Clay, in lat. of Cape-Hatteras, spoke with capt. Nathan Moore, of this port, from Eustatia, bound to N. Carolina, who informed him that it was a current report when he left Statia, which was the 25th of January, that France had declared war against England; an account of which, it was faid, came by express to the admiral at Antigua.

The following, capt. Clay fays, may be relied on for truth, That while he lay at the Cape, an English cruifer. came across and searched a French guarda costa, whom they used very roughly; and after she returned into port the master complained to the commandant at the Cape, who fent down to the English admiral at Jamaica, to know the reason of such usage; answer was returned, that it was the fortune of war, and that he had a right to fearch all vessels he came across.—On which the commandant ordered his cruisers to take or destroy all the British vessels they met with.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

On Wednesday the 12th instant, the ship Sally, capt. Rollins, from Nantz, was chased in the mouth of our bay by a man of war and tender; the captain run her, ashore on Cape-May, where he, with all the people, escaped, but as the tide came in the ship floated and was drawn off by the tender. Unfortunately there was not a fingle gun mounted on this veffel, by which the captain might have defended her against boats or small tenders; else, in all probability, her cargo at least might have been faved, which would have been very acceptable to the public; though we are happy to find that it was not of half the value that is generally imagined, as she had little in her but lead, of which article we have lately received great supplies, so that we can provide every red or blue coated plunderer with a full pound of it, if an ounce should not prove sufficient to make him, honest.

The following intelligence is received by a gentleman who came passenger in the above ship, viz. The declaration of independence has not in the least altered the fentiments of our friends in England, nor diminished their number. Those who are real friends of liberty, now openly avow that the Americans are justifiable in their revolt from Great Britain. That they have not the least expectation of their ever returning to their former state of dependence, nor do they wish ever to see America any thing else than a sister state, being sirmly perfuaded that, should the Americans be reduced to a fate of flavery, their own liberty, or even the femblance of it, could not long furvive.

We also learn, that though Great-Britain has certainly applied to Russia for troops, and though the empress feems willing to lend them, we may be affured that no Russian soldier will ever be sent to this country, as France has absolutely determined that they shall never fet foot on this quarter of the globe.

France is now, arming at all points for a war with Great Britain. The protection the offers to American thips of war, and every other public flep the takes, is of such a nature as to make it absolutely certain that war between France and England is either actually begun, or must very soon take place.

There has lately been a change of ministry in Spain; the late prime minister was averse to a war with Great-Britain, and the present minister, is zealous for it, so that we know what to expect from that quarter. Immediately on this change of administration, a large fleet fuled from Spain, as was supposed against the Portugueie settlements in America.

We are told that our friends in England are in hourly expectations of hearing that we have declared war against the insolent, impotent kingdom of Portugal. The French interchants in general, in their fea-port tuens, flew the utmost desire of opening a trade with the Independent states of America, (which they will carpy of a sheir own rifque. Infurênce is now done from France to America, at 20 per cent, to that we may conferred to have very plential supplies.

Extrad of a letter from Haddinfield (New-Jerfey)

March 17

I have just seen a setter from gen. Maxwell, dated at Westind, on the 14th instant, in which he mentions a kirchistic of some importance with the enemy, on Salunday the 8th instant 1 As it is new to me I transmit it. to you, though you may grobally have had a better re-